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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 22ND OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA. A 1 for 13 years, HENRY JOBLIN, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. GRAHAM and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH OF MARCH —The new Clipper Ship PERGINA, ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Hutchinson on board, or to

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

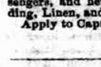
FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH MARCH. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2081 tons register, WILLIAM BILLING, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain BILLING on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE.



TO SAIL ON THE 25TH APRIL NEXT.—The Teak-built Ship FAIRLIE, Captain STEPHENS. For Freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply, &c. as above.

15th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain HASSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES, Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

15th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

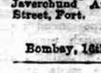
THE fast-sailing first Class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 1 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

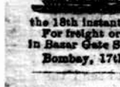


THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 17th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUFFOW, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Granada*, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods at once, failing which, it will be landed at their risk and expense.

STEARNS, HORABIN & Co., Agents Ship *Granada*.

12th March, 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Silton Cheese, Champagne, Vino Tinto, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an Invoice of Gold Edged Porcelain Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

27, Medow Street.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best materials, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly call the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

(Fresh Arrival.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.

Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms to order, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.

Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.

Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII, of 1860, In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette Office.*

The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,223, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Sailors' Home Building Fund will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at 5 P. M., on the 19th instant, to decide on the future disposal of the Building, and upon the appropriation of any unexpended balance of the Fund raised for that purpose, appoint Auditors, &c.

G. G. WELLESLEY.

NOTICE.

MR. W. H. KNIPE has this day resumed his business as BROKER and COMMISSION AGENT.

All persons having claims against him are requested to send the same in at once, and Parties are cautioned against giving credit to any one without his written authority.

Bombay, 17th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on the 25th instant, the piece of Sea ground at the bottom of Khumballa Hill, between the "Beehive" and "Vanclues" with the right of reclamation.

W. D'OYLY. Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 13th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ARDASEER EDULJEE and Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE in our Firm ceased by mutual consent on the 28th ultimo. Our Firm now consists of Mr. FRANCIS CLOUGH and Mr. HENRY THOMAS BIRDS who will pay all debts owing by the said Firm and are authorised to receive all debts due to the said Firm.

BROWN, CLOUGH & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and TOMORROW, TUESDAY, no Performance.

Owing to the extensive Preparations making for a GRAND and NOVEL EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL under the distinguished Patronage of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY Bart., and the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, on which occasion the children of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort, will attend.

Early applications for places should be made, as there are a limited number of seats to be disposed of.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Gymkhana Club.

MR. F. BURY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Tuesday the 18th of March 1862, in the Petite Comedy entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES"

and by desire, the Screaming farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre, and to C. C. Stretton, Esq., Secretary to the Gymkhana Club, Esplanade. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Times*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 6, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY. Manager.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by *F. Friend & Co.* just received, per *Cleadon*, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen. Also a quantity of country-bottled in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

WINES.

To be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

MACKILLOP & Co.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

GARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 2 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Port „	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Sherry { Moselle	30
{ Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Sherry { Pale Brandy	30
{ Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Genevora, ...15 Flasks	23
Sherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. „ Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.			
White do.	Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old.....		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts „	„ 28
Do. Do.		Pints „	„ 15
Red Seal.....		Quarts „	„ 24
Do. Do.		Pints „	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 26
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...	A. DePaul.....	Quarts „	„ 40
Do.	Do.	Pints „	„ 21
Do.	J. O. Morizet...	Quarts „	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints „	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	{ Dumbar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 88
	do.	„	„ 21
MOSELLE do.		„	„ 18
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		„	„ 42
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 40
CURACOA		„	„ 30
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY		„	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Re. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 50
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	„ 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	„	
Gin.....	Booth, London.....	„	
Do.....	Hollands in cases.....	„	„ 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie ...	„	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their regret and gratitude to LORD CANNING, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the Inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khante Bahadoor.	J. H. Cowie, Esq.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.	H. Sandeman, Esq.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.	J. H. Harvey, Esq.
Rajah Suttochurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.	J. Graham, Esq.
His Highness the Rajah of Kuppurthallah.	C. Pifford, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.	Baboo Degumbar Mitter.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.	Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.	Baboo Kissoreechunder Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.	Baboo Horree Mohun Sein.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.	A. K. Young, Esq.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.	Hon'ble A. Eden.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.	Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Baboo Heralall Seal.	Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
John Cochrane, Esq.	Moonshee Ameer Ali.
	Meloobee Abdool Luteif.
	Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
	Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
	Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

DUTCH PICTURES: with some sketches in the Flemish manner. By GEORGE AUGUSTS SALA. Rs. 3-12.

"The title of the volume indicates well enough the style in which it is written, but gives no idea of the endless variety of subjects over which it ranges. All phases of life, all possible and impossible combinations of circumstances, are here photographed with admirable skill."—*Daily News.*

TEN WEEKS IN JAPAN. By GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, 8vo. Rs. 10.

"The conclusions of the Bishop of Victoria on the subject of Japan are entitled to more weight than most which are founded on the experience of a few weeks. In writing of that country, he has the advantage of an intimate knowledge of Chinese character and manners. Much of the Bishop's narrative materially qualifies statements which have been made by previous writers on Japan."—*Saturday Review.*

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY AND PERSONAL ADVENTURES. By Lieut.-Colonel BUNBURY, 3 vols. with illustrations. Rs. 20.

"The author is strictly correct in calling the book a narrative of personal adventures—a book which, for light-hearted mirth and masculine energy, is the most outrageously compared with any work of the season."—*Daily News.*

HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND. BY JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. Rs. 21.

"Here are two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research, industry and learning of the author. The story of the Four Conquests is not now told for the first time; but it has never been narrated more lucidly or less drily."—*Athenæum.*

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette.* Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

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L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. thereon; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one infringing upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England: CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "*Jeddo.*"

A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine, C. E., &c. Illustrated.....	Rs. 12 0
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. By T. De Quincey	3 4
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AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Lucsia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, L. & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

PUSHOTUM FAKERJEE,

SIGN BOARD PAINTER,

Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon.*

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. No. 1, Church Gate.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PALE, LILL, and BENCH, 4½ to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
PATENT LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splendid assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries per Steamer.

GOLD SPECTACLES, single and double side, with light frames	Rs. 40, 48, 58, 68 0
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS to match, Magenta Morocco	45 0
DITTO.—Emerald green	50 0
DITTO.—Sage Morocco, gold and blue.....	50 0
FLATCHESS BOARDS, red and white, or black and white squares.....	Rs. 5, 6 and 8 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, to contain 96 Portraits, morocco, gilt clasps.....	28 0

*** *Other Albums, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 22, still available.*

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT of the late PRINCE CONSORT, in metal frame	2 8

*** *A large selection of other Portraits on sale.*

FISHING TACKLE in books—with or without Flies	Rs. 18, 20, and 22 0

Sundries per "Pride of the Ocean."

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES for Town use:—

Baronial—Cream laid—Rose, Chamois, Violet, in three sizes, with Envelopes adapted to them.

RIMMELL'S VAPORIZERS.

For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.

No. 1—Bronze, 6½ in. by 3½ in.	6 0
No. 1—Plated do.	10 0
Ordinary Perfumes adapted to the above in cases of 6 Bottles each	12 0
Best Perfumes, ditto ditto	20 0

BROWN'S RECLINING CHAIRS.

IRON CHAIRS, with leg rests and cushions, Patent folding suspensory, equally adapted for home or travelling 40 0

BROWN'S NEWLY PATENTED CHAIR COUCH, with spring, by which the sitter may adjust his position without rising; complete with leg rests and cushions, running on wheels, handsome suspensory figured Carpet, patent seat and leg rest 85 0

DITTO, ordinary fitting seat 75 0

SALOON GUNS.

SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, No. 8, twisted barrels, cleaning rod and patent second trigger, with shield to protect the eye from escaped particles of powder or cap, together with 1000 bulletted caps 100 0

INKSTANDS.

LARGE SOLID GLASS INKS, with hinge tops on stands: round, square or triangular, blackwood or walnutwood Stands...Rs. 18, 18, 28 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES.

Chubb's Travelling or Office Boxes, foolscap writing Folio, patent Ink, duplicate keys..... 50 0

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Leather Travelling Bags, best Hide,...Rs. 14, 16, 18 0

GILT FRAMES AND MOULDING.

GILT FRAMES, with ornamental corners, adapted to pictures, 18 by 14½:—4, 5 and 1½ inch beading..... Rs. 12, 14, and 18 0

GILT BEADING, of various widths, in which pictures of any size may be framed to order.

TRACING CLOTH.

PATENT No. 6—36 inches, each 24 yards .....

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS. Consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle, and is constructed for various purposes and situations 18 0

SIGNAL CALL for the Table, Ornamental foot and covered with Silk 4 0

Ditto for the Carriage 12 0

Ditto for Waits or Doors..... 8 0

Ditto with 9 feet covered tubing..... 10 0

Ditto 12 feet do..... 12 0

Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, per foot 1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BAN

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 17th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 0½d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	193
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	154
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	T. B. closed.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares.....	218 3 0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87 4 4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chinch Land Company ...	10,000	1,000 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company.	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 770 Div.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Nominal.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. =300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	88½
" Loan 1842-43	88½
" Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 239 Nominal
Carolus	" 239 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 237 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

Have continued dull throughout the week, but after the Hoolee Holidays a much greater demand is expected to spring up at improved rates. Liverpool.—Rates nominal. Have been given in receiving ships at £3 2s. 6d. and £3 5s., and for April shipment, the *Americus* has fixed part cargo at £3 5s., and the *South Carolina*, 1035 tons, same time at £3 10s. London.—We have no demand, and scarcely an engagement has been effected. China.—Nothing is going. The market closed firmly for the Holidays, and we quote for—

Liverpool, Cotton.....	£3 2s. 6d. to	£3 5s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	Nominal.
London, Cotton	Nominal.	
Seeds	£2 12s. 6d.	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March* 15.

PRICES CURRENT (March 12th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	230 to 232
New Dholleras, ...	"	218 to 219
New Oomrawuttee	"	208 to 210
Old Goupta, ...	"	182 to 184
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	240 to 250
New Bunee, and Nuggur	"	194 to 205
New Varavul	"	195 to 196
Khandeish	"	198 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	224 to 225
Dholleras ..... (Do.)	"	202 to 203
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	"	None.
Varavole ..... (Do.)	"	185 to 187
Dharwar Sawginned(May).....	"	258 to 260
Mangrole	"	187 to 188
Poratchee	"	188 to 189
Compta	"	195 to 196
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 / 33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND KOLHAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" On demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on their arrival, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe Is. 11¾d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills, are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " do.
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 15	Forfarshire	Richmond ...	Calcutta 9 Feb.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Ellison.....	Surat 14 March.
	Time.....	Homer.....	Kurrachee 10 Mar.
16	Caroline.....	Packard.....	Newcastle 6 Oct.
	Americana	Potts	Liverpool 6 Oct.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 15	Clara Wheeler.....	Hiltz	Liverpool.
16	Allice	Nicholas	Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, from Surat.—22 natives
Per ship *Time*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. B. F. Hirn.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdahs, 20 (dag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
564	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Persian Gulf.
490	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Gollingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
395	Cornelian, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Ethridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tremenn ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Scinde.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
709	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tacleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner, ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), White... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
899	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
209	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Gruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
749 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 15)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co. (l. c. March 4)
848 Victoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1231 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Palmer & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1122 Brunello, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1042 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
909 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. l. March 5)
260 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
730 Glendower, Hughes. (c. l. Feb. 14)
809 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1238 Nereus, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
253 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib. (c. l. March 14)
1459 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
440 Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
938 Sobastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Feb 20)
1099 Tintradil—Carstairs & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
908 Tiger, Robinson—John Glover & Co.
1899 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1121 Venus, Fatcher—Coupland & Co.
720 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)

FOR MARSEILLES.

516 Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

735 Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyabjee & Co.
589 Istapa, Vasse, S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR THE CLYDE.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR SOUTH.

309 Dalloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool. (c. l. Feb. 22)
508 Kossuth, T. Bennett—M. Ally Mahomed. (c. l. Feb. 22)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutif. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

91 Mohidin, Samdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
91 Hemeda—Nacoda—H. R. Balsdina. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

369 Glen Isla, Paynt—H. M. Seedic. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR HOODOODA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR NEW YORK.

1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge (c. l. March 7)
1275 Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 5)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
591 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deans.
882 Bramley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1403 Broughton Hall, Jamie—Coupland & Co.
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1153 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Gallison—Coupland & Co.
1496 Cricklaxaw, Hoadee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewaz Sazen.
269 Colportour, Libdolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1081 Clinton Bells, Bonnett—Coupland & Co.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—H. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
765 Fair Alone, Dinner—Motes, Reignault.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
500 Forfarshire, Richwond.
1201 Futtay Moubarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, H. Hall—Jamsetjee J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1099 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhowaugria.
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.
367 Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co.
491 Heldesteinn, Jacobsen—J. Bigg & Co.
459 Harriet and Jesse, Dashon—Forbes & Co.
358 Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.
1009 Islenderska, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerveit, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cattier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 John Calhinin, Grant—Killick, Nixon & Co.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Hartiec, Nacoda.—Jairam Sawjee.
223 Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Lodha.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee & tuljee.
1369 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.
951 Maid of the Seas, Sherwood—Jamsetjee Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Moravsirire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1099 Morning Star, G. Matthews—Coupland & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
250 Nassy, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
980 Owen Glendower, Nicholson—D. H. Cama. (for sale)
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—J. J. Abadin.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (for sale)
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.
159 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1009 Silver Eagle, Longman—Wallace & Co.
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
450 Stree Raja Rajeshwaree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sultanzaton, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Shaikoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Bakar.
363 Tenzor, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
999 Union, Skilling—Brumhall & Co.
Viscount Canning, Woodwin.
560 Vulture, Gil—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutif.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1500 Jeddo, R. P. G. Browne.
1030 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
434 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 6, Ship *Belle of the West*, Howes, from Liverpool Nov. 18th.
Do. Ship *Blackburn*, Murphy, from Liverpool Nov. 7th.
Do. Barque *Etoiledela Mer*, Ravilly, from Cardiff 17th Oct. touched at Mauritius 17th Jan.
Do. 7 Ship *Emigrant*, McLean, from Beypoor 23th December, touched at Akyab 2th Feb.
Do. Steamer *Coringa Troy*, Senior, from Moulmain 27th Feb. ; touched at Rangoon 28th Feb. and Akyab 2nd March.
Do. Ship *Scotland*, Campbell, from Glasgow 2nd Nov.
Do. Barque *Keigeree*, Freebody, from Liverpool 16th Oct.
Do. Steamer *Fiery Cross*, with China Mail, (further particulars not received).

DEPARTURES.—March 7, Ships *Adeline, Henry Fernie*, and *Albert Cleard*.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—March 8, Screw Steamer *Rangoon*, Melville, to Calcutta.
Do. H. M. Steamer *Feroze*, J. Tronson, to Calcutta.
Do. 9, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nubia*, H. Dunn, to Calcutta.
Do. 10 H. M. steamer *Sydney*, Neblett, to Negapatam.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

14th March.—Captain F. J. V. Hill, the Royal Regiment, on duty, from Khandala.
Do.—Assistant Surgeon A. H. Orpen, 95th Foot, from leave, from Poona.
Do.—Captain W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.

14th March.—Colonel C. Birdwood, 3rd Regiment N. I., to rejoin to Malligaum.
15th Do.—Captain H. Pocklington, 18th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Do.—Ensign C. T. Echalaz, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.
Do.—Captain Morse, Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Do.—Ensign W. Laing, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.
Do.—Captain A. Cumberidge, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nurvingpore.
17th Do.—Lieut. F. C. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Oodaypore.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 15th March 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

President.—Captain Nicholson, 23rd Regiment N. I. I.
Members.—Quarter Master 21st Regiment N. I., and Quarter Master 23rd Regiment N. I. I.

3. The Native General Invalding Committee of which Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

Bombay, Sunday, 16th March 1862.

The 33rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 14th March 1862.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 69 of the 17th ultimo, Brigadier H. J. Pelly is posted to the Neemuch Brigade instead of the N

Mr. Greaves Manager of the Cotton Mills, with Mr. Green and fire engine were first on the spot, and soon got their engine into play, and succeeded in preventing the fire extending to the adjoining warehouses. Messrs. Campbell and Anderson of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart and Co rendered themselves exceedingly useful. The fire was got under in about three hours, much time being lost for want of water, and the damage estimated at Rs. 9000 to Rs. 12000. The cotton crop is reported not so good and plentiful as last year, and notwithstanding the high prices paid for cotton, great complaints are made about its adulteration. Mr. Hunter who had been here a short time as Sub-collector, went home by last Mail, and is succeeded by Mr. Ravenscroft, who is an industrious and energetic man, the sort of individual much wanted here. The weather is getting warm but upon the whole the station is healthy.

KURRACHEE, *9th March* 1862.—I avail of the opportunity afforded by the steamer leaving this afternoon, to send you a few lines, in addition to what I forwarded by Dak on the 7th instant, which letter, no doubt, has reached you ere this.

Last Friday morning, at about three o'clock, we were favored with a torrent of rain which lasted for upwards of an hour, the Camp having the benefit of it. It was a heavy shower; and the road leading to, and the ground about the Government Gardens were rendered impassable from the accumulation of water, which was ancle deep. Rain did not fall in the direction of Ghizree, the rain clouds having been chased towards the north by a tempestuous wind which was blowing in fitful gusts at the time.

There was to have been a theatrical performance on Thursday evening last; but the amateurs of the 3rd Bombay Europeans wisely postponed it, in consequence of the General commanding the Division holding a Review of the Regiment. The play will take place on the 13th instant.

The 3-21 Artillery, commanded by Captain Stevenson, have enough of work at present; the General having ordered the troop to assemble every morning for firing practice. The booming of the guns is heard at early dawn, to the great annoyance of those who do not rise with the lark.

The Government Chief Engineer with his establishment will be in Kurrachee in a fortnight hence. Colonel Tremenheere is on his tour, and his Camp is at present at Shikarpoor in Upper Sind. It is to be hoped that he will take notice of the gradual delapidation of the European and Native barracks there. It was General Jacob who ordered the troops quartered there to "vacate," so that the Sind Horse should be alone and in their glory!

CALCUTTA, *8th March* 1862.—The meeting of the European community, which I told you it was intended to get up for the purpose of considering an address to Lord Canning, has been held, and turned out a great success. The manifestation of perfect good feeling which it called forth will no doubt be highly gratifying to his Lordship, and the conviction that his recent broad and liberal measures as Governor General have been appreciated as they deserve, will stimulate and encourage him to persevere in developing the same policy when, as in the natural course of things he must, he fills the post of Secretary of State for India. The men who in 1857 petitioned for Lord Canning's recall, and there were many of them present at the meeting, could not of course consistently approve of his entire policy, but with that of later years no one can find fault. The address accordingly briefly thanks him for "those great measures which have restored confidence in the stability of the empire, ...and have already restored its financial credit." Especially it alludes to the "liberal concessions made in regard to the tenure of land;" and other measures which have promoted the investment of European capital; and for the admission into the Council of "men unconnected with the Government, who are deeply interested in the well-being of the country." It expresses a regret that he is about to leave India before the beneficial measures can be fully carried out, but expresses a hope that on his return to England he will hold a prominent position in the Imperial Council and one which will enable India to enjoy the benefit of the experience he has gained of her requirements. It has not yet been determined when the address is to be presented; I suppose that is a matter which will depend on Lord Canning's own wish. In my next I shall have to inform you of the arrival of his successor. The *Feroze*, with Lord Elgin on board, reached Madras on the 6th, and, I suppose, will be here about the 12th. The telegraph has not yet reported her departure, but I should hardly think Lord Elgin will make a stay there of more than a day or two. It is to be hoped Lord Canning will remain in India, after his arrival, sufficiently long to place him *au courant* of events, measures and public feeling and to obviate all chance of his running into the same errors which Lord Canning himself did at the outset of his career. As one of the speakers at the public Meeting said India has always been called the brightest jewel in the English crown, but she may become England's mainstay and chief source of supply; and that she should become so, or at any rate make rapid steps towards becoming so, depends to a great extent on Lord Elgin's policy during the next five years. Corn, cotton, spices, tea, coffee and almost every other production of a tropical or temperate zone, her plains or her hills can be made to yield, and if European enterprise be encouraged by a course of policy similar to that which dictated the Waste Lands Bill, will yield in sufficient quantities to render England to a great extent independent of any other source of supply.

The other public meeting, or rather public dinner, I have to chronicle, namely, that held to sing the last requiem over the Calcutta Volunteers. This fine regiment which as the Lieutenant Governor told them, in a letter lamenting their dissolution, "he had looked on as a model to all Volunteer Regiments on this side of India," made its last appearance as a corps on Friday, when it met to give a farewell dinner to its late Commander, Captain Malleson. Sir Bartle Frere, as Colonel, was in the chair, and in proposing the Viceroy's health, took occasion to say that if any misapprehension had existed in regard to Lord Canning's sentiments towards the volunteer movement, it had been unfounded. That no one felt more interested in the movement than did Lord Canning, or more sincerely regretted its failure. However it will take more than even Sir Bartle Frere's powers of persuasion to remove the impression that Lord Canning has always felt and behaved, if not absolutely discouragingly, at any rate with lukewarmness towards the volunteer movement.

I suppose you have received New Zealand papers giving the new scheme of Government which Sir Geo. Grey has inaugurated there. I dont know what your opinions on the subject may be, but it seems to me that a general mania for equality, and for insisting on people governing themselves constitutionally, who cannot understand the meaning of the term, is pervading British Governors and the Eastern Hemisphere, from Lord Canning to Sir Geo. Grey, from the Himalayas to the antipodes. The Maories and Hindoos are, I should think, about equally proficient in the art of self-governing. True the latter have been educated to a dazzling pitch of enlightenment, and can quote Shakespeare by the yard, but I question their *understanding* much more of it than their Maorie brethren who do not know a word of the language in which it is written. Lord Canning has his gilded incarnations of equality, as a Calcutta paper has aptly called the native members of the Supreme Council; and Sir Geo. Grey has his half-naked Maorie magistrates. After all I should not wonder if the latter, provided they are not hampered by a Penal Code, do not make the more effective men. All the magnificent Raja of Puttiala seems fit for is to go to sleep with one leg doubled on his chair under him, and the other looking very much as though it would like to follow its example. Besides I was reading a book on noses the other day, and in it the Maorie nose was quoted as one indicating the possession of every energetic and manly quality by its fortunate owner, twin brother to the Roman, but a slight improvement on it notwithstanding, so that if a paternal Government will only exert itself to educate young New Zealand as effectually as it has young Bengal, we shall be seeing the Maories turn out stars of the first magnitude. Another quality peculiar to Governors in the East seems to be excessive credulity. The Government of India trusted almost entirely to native troops to keep their own countrymen in subjection, and even now has in its Native army thousands of men who, during the rebellion, might have been found among the ranks of the insurgents. Sir Geo. Grey has no sooner arrived in New Zealand than he completely ignores the war which has been going on, leaves the Maories in possession of all the property they have plundered, and their depredations unpunished, pensions them indiscriminately—for creating a number of appointments to be filled by them, is little else—and as a climax, is going to diminish the number of European troops in the Island as quickly as possible, and raise a force of some 50,000 Maories for its defence—very like giving a naughty child a knife to play with to keep it quiet.

But to revert to Indian affairs; the flaming cross of MacAlpine (or in this instance of Bootan) would seem to be running like wild-fire through the whole of the hill-tribes on the frontiers of Bengal. The Bhootanese, the wild tribes on the borders of Assam and Sumbulpore, the Abors, Khasias and I know not who all, are either making predatory incursions into our territory or setting themselves in open opposition to our troops. But as if this were not enough, Major Rowlatt, the Assistant-Commissioner at Gowhatty, has had the semi-independent Raja of Munklow arrested, brought to Gowhatty and imprisoned for some paltry arrears of revenue. This, of course, has greatly enraged his subjects, and we shall probably have them too on our hand before long. The spirit of discord has even spread to Gwalior, where some of the Thakoors of Duttea, a feudal dependence of Scindia's, have been endeavouring to depose the lawful Rajah and set up an illegitimate son of the late Rajah in his stead. Doubtless they thought that as they were feudatories of Gwalior, and in no way dependent on or connected with the British Government, the latter would not interfere with their little amusements; but they found themselves mistaken, and almost before they knew where they were, a body of British troops was marching towards them to support the legitimate Raja in his rights. As soon as they saw this the insurgents cowed in, and surrendered the Fort of Sena, wherein they had established themselves, together with their golden calf to the Resident before the troops had time to come up.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Wednesday last, a Bill was introduced for according to His ex-Majesty of Oude the very indulgence to which I alluded in my last letter as one of the examples of the equality principle—viz. immunity from attendance at Civil Courts. The Oude property at Garden Reach is really becoming an unbearable nuisance. It is a pity we cannot cram it with gunpowder and destroy it and its occupants as boys do wasps' nests at home. It is a perfect haunt of vice and an Alsatia for all the thieves of Calcutta. A rather amusing scandal is now being bruited about regarding the ex-king's brother. This gentleman (?) has recently contrived by the aid of a handsome moustache, and unlimited promises of presents and bliss, to decoy a young European lady of about fifteen years of age away from her parents into the abode of vice of which he is a denizen. The Police got scent of this and, all too late, penetrated into the mysterious recesses of the harem, in the hope of restoring her immaculate to her parents. Failing in this, the old sergeant who was at their head, forgetting the respect due to the royal blood of Oude, and enraged by the resistance with which he had met in the prosecution of his search, seized hold of a mehter's broom which chanced to lie near to his hand and belaboured the royal voluptuary well. His zât is effectually spoiled by this treatment, but I suppose being a shah's brother he will not be much lowered in the eyes of his obsequious friends and followers. The old Policeman, when the Magistrate wigged him for his conduct in the Court, said "sure, yer honor, I am the father of a family meself, and I could n't help fancying meself in the place of the poor child's parents." The young lady wants to make out that the whole transaction, carrying off included, took place against her will. But I think from what I hear the prospect of presents, &c. had a great deal more to do with it than she is willing to confess. It is not easy now-a-day, to carry off a young lady from her father's house against her will without any one overhearing the operation.

M. Ritchie has discovered another flaw in the Penal Code on which he has pounced savagely, notwithstanding Mr. Harington's pathetic entreaties that he would spare his immaculate protége. Had it not taken a score and five years' labour on the part of the most eminent legal men whom India could boast, and was not that of itself a sufficient guarantee of its perfection? It was not possible that anything which was really necessary could be omitted. In fact Mr. Harington had found the very clause which Mr. Ritchie wished to interpolate in some old edition, but it had been omitted by revisers, as descending too much to minutiæ; and it surely did not become them to question the work of the giants of other days. Mr. Ritchie, however, did not seem to see it; and thought it was a somewhat arbitrary assumption of Mr. Harington's that because the Code had been under consideration a quarter of a century the subject of offences relating to coinage must necessarily have been exhausted. He must remember that too many cooks sometimes spoiled the broth; it was quite possible that both might put in salt and each forget the pepper.

It is reported, I believe on good ground, that your future Governor, Mr. John Peter Grant, is to be made a K. C. B. on his vacating his present post. The *Englishman* made a terrific onslaught on him the other day; the thunders of the *Times* are child's play to it. After accusing him of "traducing his foes in secret, of perverting facts and exalting fictions" to suit his own purposes, and of having brought him on the Indigo Districts, it concludes by characterizing him as the greatest calamity to which an unhappy country was ever subjected, and expressing a hope that he may not be perfecting, in silence, a scheme for the transfer to Bombay of the policy which has ruined the Indigo-planters of Bengal.

THE PARSEE LAW COMMISSION.

AT the second meeting of the Commission held on the 3rd instant, at the Chambers of the Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, there were present Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt. President, and H. Newton, Framjee Nusserwanjee, and Rustomjee Cursetjee, Esqs.

The Secretary, Mr. Kaikhosru Hormusjee, read several letters received since the first sitting of the Commission. In one of these letters, Khan Bahadoor Pudomjee Pestonjee of Poona, expressed his regret at being prevented from attending before the Commission to give evidence, stating that the Parsee Gentlemen who have prepared the Draft Codes are, he believed, actuated by disinterested motives towards the entire Parsee community, to whom the results would be eventually beneficial if the Codes in question were passed into law. In another letter, Rustomjee Cursetjee Mody and other leading Parsees of Surat requested to be allowed time, till the 1st April next, to urge objections to and propose the necessary alterations in some of the provisions of the Codes. A letter was read from the Secretaries to the Managing Committee of the Parsee Law Association, submitting explanations called for in a letter from the Secretary to the Commission, dated 18th February with reference to certain sections of the two Draft Codes.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

I. To refer for the consideration of the Managing Committee of the Parsee Law Association certain specified points in connection with some of the sections of the Supplemental Draft Code. (The resolution refers to verbal alterations in sections 18 and 19.)

II. To intimate to the Managing Committee that the Commission purpose, unless cause be shown to the contrary, to make omissions, additions, and alterations (specified in the resolution) in sections 17 and 23 of the Supplemental Draft Code and sections 14 and 19 of the Draft Code of 1860.

In the second of the sections referred to above, it is proposed to omit so much of the rule as requires a witness to sign his deposition and to add the following to it:—"The Panchayet shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination." In section 19 it is proposed to omit the words "believing in and."

III. To express to the Managing Committee the gratification of the Commission at the promptitude with which most of their suggestions have been complied with, particularly that regarding the omission of the words, "difference of religion," occurring in sections 14 and 17 of the Draft Code of Inheritence.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Supplemental Draft Code were read with the modifications contained in the letter of the Managing Committee, and were agreed to.

The Secretary informed the Commission that, since the first sitting, he had, at the desire of the native members of the Commission, also invited Messrs. Byramshaw Munchershaw and Cowasjee Manockjee of Surat, at present residing in Bombay, to give evidence before the Commission, Mr. Pestonjee Burjorjee Entee of Surat, one of the several gentlemen invited before the Commission, was then examined as to the customs, usages, and feelings of the Mofussil Parsees regarding the different subjects embodied in the Draft Code prepared by the Parsees of Bombay in 1860. The evidence given by him was concurred in by the other Parsee gentlemen, of Surat, viz., Messrs Dadabhoy Manockjee, Cowasjee Manockjee, Perozshaw Shapoorjee, and Byramshaw Munchershaw, with this difference only that witness and the former two gentlemen were for giving one-eighth share, while the latter were for giving one-fourth share to widows and daughters. All the five gentlemen had nothing to advance against the Supplemental Draft Code except that the registration fee of six annas, proposed in section 6, should be reduced. Mr. Perozshaw expressed an opinion that the Punchayet should have no right of interference in those cases in which both the husband and wife agreed to live separately, and that divorce should be granted to them at once without any inquiry.

The Secretary was instructed to address a letter to Rustomjee Cursetjee Mody and the other leading Parsees of Surat, informing them that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on Monday the 17th instant, and requesting them to be prepared on that day with their objections against the Supplemental Draft Code and any alterations they may have to suggest regarding it.

The letter from the Committee of the Parsee Law Association, which was read before the Commission, as stated above, contain several points of interest with reference to certain sections of the two Draft Codes. Regarding the sections of the Code of laws relating to betrothment, marriage, and divorce the Committee say:—"It is certain that in many respects, some difference does exist between the form or ceremony of marriage performed by the Zoroastrians of India and those of Persia, now resident in India. But it is not less certain that the former do not form a distinct class from that of the native Zoroastrians. On their immigration from Persia, they began to merge into the general body of our people, and gradually conformed themselves to the customs and usages of the Parsees of India. Moreover, the instances are not numerous in India of marriages taking place among these Parsee immigrants after their arrival here. On the whole therefore, and because such immigrants are not at all likely to raise any objection to conform to the provision of the section under notice, and, on the contrary, instances have been known to occur, in which such immigrants have superadded the Indian form or ceremony of 'Asurvad' to that which they have imported from Persia, the Committee do not consider it expedient to make any separate provision for the case of such marriages, and are content to leave them to the operation of the general provision made by section 4. The Committee, however, consider it desirable to propose the introduction of a proviso in the section, which might have the effect of preventing any question being raised, under this Act, regarding the validity of a marriage that might have been celebrated in Persia according to the usages and customs prevalent amongst the Zoroastrian inhabitants of that country. With reference to the suggestion made by the Commission regarding the advisability of adding the punishment of imprisonment to the fine provided in this section to be inflicted on the celebrator or mobed performing the ceremony of marriage wilfully, knowing it to be illegal, the Managing Committee see no objection to the addition of three months' imprisonment without labor. Alluding to section 18, the Committee submit that a further alteration of the section is desirable, whereby the Punchayet or other lawful tribunal shall be empowered to grant judicial separation for such other improper conduct on the part of a husband towards his wife as would, in the judgment of such tribunal, make it improper to compel her to live with him. For instance, if a prostitute be openly brought into, or allowed to reside in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, such cruelty ought to be considered sufficient to warrant the tribunal in granting a judicial separation to the outraged wife. As to the law regarding restitution of conjugal rights, the Committee are willing to introduce into the Draft Code a new section for empowering the same tribunal to effect such restitution, as well as to the husband as to the wife, as the case may be, where either party deserts or without cause ceases to live with the other. The Committee therefore submit the draft of a new section to follow the 18th. Adverting to section 191 the Committee would rather leave it to the equity and experience of the Punchayet or other lawful tribunal, to determine in what cases divorce should be granted and in what withheld. It seems to them to be far better that, viewing each case on its own merits and looking to the position and circumstances of the parties, the Punchayet should have power to withhold their decree and thereby indirectly bring the parties to some amicable arrangement. The Committee believe that by leaving the tribunal free to act according to its own judgment the cases provided in this section, the ends of justice would be better attained than by prescribing in specific rules of action within which it must move. In section 23, the Managing Committee express their readiness, should the Commission think it necessary, to introduce into the Code "some provisions for regulating the mode of taking and recording evidence before the punchayet, and of transmitting the record to Courts of Appeal." In that view they have framed certain new sections for regulating the mode of taking evidence, which they submit to the judgment of the Commission.

ABOLITION OF DUTY ON COTTON IN THE GWALIOR TERRITORY.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

FROM MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(dated Camp Duttia, the 22nd February 1862.)

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General of India, a Khureeta from Maharajah Scindia to His Excellency's address, intimating that he has abolished the duty on Cotton within his Territory, and has taken measures to remove all existing obstructions to the passage of this article through the Gwalior State.

2 I have, at various times within the last year, had conversations with the Maharajah on this subject, but His Highness could not hitherto make up his mind to the sacrifice of so large an item of Revenue.

That he has now done so, will, I trust, be a subject of satisfaction to the Governor-General.

3. An English translation of the Khureeta is also enclosed.

Translation of a letter from His Highness Maharajah Scindia, to His Excellency the Governor-General of India,—(dated the 18th February 1862)

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Whereas the prosperity and convenience of the people in general are objects which I ever keep sincerely in view, and whereas to afford facility to trade and communication I had, in 1856, the pleasure of remitting transit duties on the three roads in my Territory leading to Etawah, Furruckabad, and over the Sindh River. Notifications of which were then issued throughout my Dominions, and information of the same conveyed, through Sir Robert Hamilton, the late Agent, Governor-General for Central India, to your Excellency, who was pleased to acknowledge the same in your letter to me dated 28th July 1856, I have now had under consideration the remission of transit duties on the staple article of Cotton, with a view to increase the trade of that article and to meet the increasing demand for it in England, and also in the hope that I shall thereby give satisfaction to your Excellency.

The carrying out of the measure will involve a loss of Revenue of about fifty thousand Rupees annually; but influenced by the abovementioned motives, I have decided to instruct my local authorities in no way to obstruct or interfere with the passage of Cotton, "duty free," within my Territory.

(True Translation,)
(Signed) R. J. MEADE, Major,
Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

From the GovernorGeneral, to MOOKTAR OOL MOOLK UMDATUL UMRA ALIJAH MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ JYAJEE RAO SCINDIA SREENATH BAHADOOR MUNSOO ZUMAN, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Gwalior,—(dated Fort William, the 4th March 1862.)

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I have received your Highness' letter of the 18th of February, informing me that, influenced by the desire to increase the trade in Cotton, and to meet the demand both in England, your Highness has remitted the transit duties on that article within your Territory at a loss of about fifty thousand Rupees to your Revenues, and that the passage of Cotton through the Gwalior State will henceforward be free of duty.

Your Highness has rightly judged that this measure would give me satisfaction. I hear of it with the greatest pleasure, and I beg your Highness to accept my sincere thanks and congratulations upon this new proof of your Highness' determination to rule your Country in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself,
Your Highness' Sincere Friend,
(Signed) CANNING.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor, at Parell Gardens this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE, "William Tell" ..... *Rossini.*
WALTZ, "Water Sprite" ..... *Coote.*
SELECTION, "Lucia di Lammermoor" ... *Donizetti.*
DUETT, "Domino Nero" ..... *Rossi.*
QUADRILLE, "St. Patrick" ..... *Laurent.*
GALOP, "Polytechnickes" ..... *Kuhner.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

14th March 1862.

From 12 till 12 hours.	Whence received.	In what watch.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 12 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	12	11	P.	43	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	58	P.	17	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	8	10	S.	33	W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurrachee	Max.	19	2	P.	19	N. W. C.
		Min.	17	20	P.	17	N. W. C.
From 12 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	9	13	P.	13	N. W. P.
		Min.	3	15	P.	10	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	4	16	P.	16	W. C.
		Min.	2	59	P.	40	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	2	4	P.	24	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	10	P.	12	N. W. C.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council met in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock.

The members present were the Hon. Mr. Frere, who being senior member of Council present, acted as President, the Hon. Mr. Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon. Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, and the Deputy Secretary. The Hon. Mr. A. D. Robertson Acting Chief Secretary to Government, took the oaths and his seat at the Council.

Bill for the regulation and establishment of Markets and Fairs in the Mofussil.

The President said that the first business to bring before the Council on the present occasion was a Bill to regulate the establishment of Markets and Fairs in the Mofussil. The bill was proposed now to be read a second time.

There being no objections made to this course, the Deputy Secretary read the Bill; and it was accordingly passed.

The Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenure Bill.

The President said the next subject for their consideration was the report of the select committee on a Bill for the Preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures. The Secretary would read the report.

The Deputy Secretary read the report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Westropp said that there were a few clerical errors in the printing of the bill, which he pointed out. He likewise suggested a few verbal amendments.

A short discussion then ensued in which the President, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai and Mr. Robertson took part.

Mr. Westropp entered into some explanations relative to some portions of the bill.

The President enquired of the members whether they had any objections to the bill. As no further remarks were made, the Deputy Secretary read the Bill as amended and it was passed.

The restoration of the Grassias Bill.

The President said the next business for the consideration of the Council was the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt.

Mr. Westropp thought that it would be better to let the report stand over until next meeting, as the Committee had not been able to carry on their labours to completion, therefore he would move that Mr. Robertson be added to the Committee in the place of Mr. Ellis. And that the Committee be prepared to report on Saturday next.

The proposition was then agreed to.

The President said that he had to inform the Council that the Rules that had been drawn up by them were submitted to His Excellency the Governor for his approval or otherwise, and that he had been pleased to give his assent to them.

There being no other business before the meeting, the President adjourned the Council until Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 15th March 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—*Purshotum Chapsen* was charged with driving a Buggy along the Esplanade Road in a manner so negligent as to indicate a want of due regard to the safety of others.

Mr. W. H. Crawford appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Dadabhoy Merwanjee, on being sworn, said.—I am coachman to the Hon'ble Mr. Frere. On Thursday evening last at about six o'clock I was driving my master's carriage from the direction of the Apollo Gate towards the monument. My master and two ladies were in the carriage at the time. The defendant drove his buggy from behind from the direction of the Apollo Bunder, his gorawalla was standing behind the buggy; it was a private buggy, and as he was passing by our carriage one of the shafts of his buggy rubbed against the near hind wheel of my master's carriage, it rubbed off some of the paint and likewise knocked off a small piece of one of the spokes of the wheel. Mr. Frere immediately got out of the carriage and would have let the defendant off, but he was very impertinent. I was driving towards home and was on the proper side of the road going along at a moderate pace. I have distinct orders from my master to drive moderately. I have been a coachman ever since I was ten years old. I was coachman to Sir Bartle Frere (my present master's brother) for upwards of eleven years, and have been in the Honourable Mr. Frere's service nearly six years. The defendant was driving himself and was trying to pass me on the wrong side. He was going at a rapid pace at the time. I have seen of the driver and not of the horse. When the accident occurred I pulled up, and Mr. Frere got out of the carriage; after he got out he looked at the wheel and ordered me to call a policeman, and then Mr. Lockley came. The policeman was present at the time when the defendant was impertinent to my master, he ordered the policeman to take him into custody. He (the defendant) said that he had not done it.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. H. Crawford.—I was on the left hand side of the road, there was sufficient space for another carriage to pass. I was about five feet from the side. I don't think five feet enough for a gharry to pass by; he might be able to pass if he went by slowly, but I think not if he was driving fast. Defendant was not driving very fast nor yet very slow, but moderately. I dont find fault with the pace at which he was going, but with his running against us; he pulled up. The damage done to the carriage would amount to a Rupee or two only.

Bheea Bhugwan.—I am a gorawalla in the service of the Hon. Mr. Frere. The defendant's carriage rubbed against my master's carriage, his buggy came from behind and the shaft of it struck our carriage, on the near hind wheel, he was not on his proper side at the time, there was room enough for him to pass by on the other side, on that side there was sufficient room for four or five carriages to pass. Some paint was rubbed off the wheel and one of the spokes was slightly injured.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. H. Crawford.—There was a carriage at that very time coming in front of us and passed by on our right, and if he had come by on our right he might have run against that carriage.

Police Sepoy No. 368.—The defendant's carriage was along the road fast. I had a double hook at the end of a pole for the purpose of laying hold of the reins of horses that were driven along fast. When I first saw the carriage it was about two hundred yards off, I was preparing to seize hold of it at that time when it came up to me. I did not see the damage that was done to Mr. Frere's carriage at the time when it occurred, though I saw the horse and gharry coming along.

Mr. J. Lockley, European constable, examined.—I should say that there was room for a gharry to pass, but I am of opinion that it would not be safe for a carriage to pass at a fast rate. The place where the accident occurred was just past the junction of the road, there was about the space of a buggy between the kerb and Mr. Frere's carriage, there was room for about two carriages not more to pass on the other side. Mr. Frere called my attention to the damage done to the wheel, it was the near hind wheel; I did not observe the injury done to the spoke of the wheel.

Cross-examined by Mr. W. H. Crawford.—I did not see the accident; instead of passing the defendant should have drawn up behind Mr. Frere's carriage, until there was an opportunity for him to pass on his proper side. If I had to draw up when in that position I should have drawn up on the near side. The accident happened between the junction of the roads and the monument, but nearer to the monument.

Mr. W. H. Crawford in addressing the bench on behalf of the defendant said that in the first instance he had to complain of the defendant being taken into custody, not so much perhaps as to his being taken into custody as that bail was refused to be taken for him. Application had been made to Mr. Forjett to admit the defendant to bail, but that gentleman had thought fit to keep his client locked up from six o'clock on Thursday evening until two o'clock on Friday afternoon. The damage done was but trifling, amounting as the first witness said to about a rupee. My client is a respectable man, and the manner in which he was treated by the Police was unwarrantable and unauthorised. I am not instructed to deny that the slight damage was done to Mr. Frere's carriage, but from what I am informed it was caused through another carriage coming from the other direction in front. Therefore I submit that under the circumstances a very small fine should suffice. I know that there is at the present time a great outcry about Buggy-drivers and furious driving and I suppose that in some respects accounts for the conduct of the police in these matters and the *animus* they show in carrying out their orders. It is not safe for any one, you or I might be taken into custody and refused bail for ought I know. In respect to the impertinence of the defendant to Mr. Frere, there was very little to be said about it, for it appears that he simply denied having done what he was charged with. We know that the rule of the road is to pass on the left side, but circumstances might occur so that you would have to pass on the right side. The affair in question was merely an accident. Therefore I submit that a nominal fine only should be inflicted. I am of opinion that if the Hon'ble Mr. Frere considers it to be his duty to have a man, and that a respectable man taken into custody, he should have been here himself.

HIS WORSHIP.—If you desire the attendance of Mr. Frere I am sure that he will be very willing to attend. He expressed his readiness to come here, but I was of opinion that his personal attendance might be dispensed with, as I know that he has to be at the Legislative Council to-day.

Mr. W. H. Crawford.—No, I don't desire his attendance, but at the same time I think that it would have been better for all parties if he had been here. I will call a few witnesses.

Govind Dharandhur called and examined by *Mr. W. H. Crawford.*—I was in the defendant's buggy at the time in question. Mr. Frere's gharry passed ours, and in so doing the wheel ran against the shaft of the defendant's buggy, we continued going on when those persons called out from behind when we stopped. Mr. Frere's carriage was going faster than ours, we were on the left side of the road, Mr. Frere's carriage passed on the proper side. There was another carriage coming from the front.

By the Magistrate.—I saw the injury that was done to Mr. Frere's carriage wheel, I do not know which wheel it was, there was no injury done to our right shaft. Mr. Frere's carriage was driving faster than ours, after the other carriage passed us it stopped while we continued going on.

Dhewa Jewjan examined by Mr. W. H. Crawford.—I was in the defendant's buggy on the evening in question, and as we were going on a carriage with two horses came from behind us and when abreast they came together, that is the two carriages touched. We went on about twenty yards when we were stopped.

By the Magistrate.—I cannot say how far we were from the left side of the road. This is my left hand (here the witness held up his right hand.) This is my dinner hand (witness showed his right hand) so then I suppose the hand that I take my meals with is my right hand, and the one that I don't take my meals with is my left.

HIS WORSHIP.—Yes, you will have learnt something by coming here for you will now know your right hand from your left, which you did not before.

Witness continued.—This was not the first time that I ever rode in a carriage in my life, when I go with him I get a ride. A poor man like me don't often get a chance to ride in a buggy.

Peera Jewan examined by *Mr. W. H. Crawford.*—I am a gorawalla to defendant, I was behind the buggy on the night in question, our buggy was on the left hand side of the road. The two horse carriage came against ours, it came from behind and was passing us, and in so doing the right shaft of our gharry rubbed against the wheel of the other carriage.

By the Magistrate.—We we were about a yard from the left side of the road, and were coming from Colaba, from the cotton grounds. There were four persons in the buggy. It is a slow horse, my master gives him one and a half pylies of gram every day. He has to be flogged to make him go, he eats half a pylie of gram three times a day. We give him two seers of gram and twenty five bundles of hay daily besides plenty of whip. If he is beaten he must go, he dont require many whips, two four or five is all that he requires. My master don't whip him, but I give it him when I get angry with him. My master was driving him when the accident occurred. We don't feed him at the cotton ground but when we get home; he goes home pretty fast. I believe that Mr. Frere's carriage was in fault, I am not aware how long Mr. Frere's coachman has been in that occupation, but I do know that I have been driving for this last sixty years. I do not know my own age, but I do know that I have been driving for that time, I am quite sure that I know what sixty means, it is three-twenties. I never met with so lazy a horse as this one, but he is a good horse for my master, it is better for Bhattias to keep such horses as him. I consider slow horses to be best for them. The horse is downstairs and the whip too.

HIS WORSHIP here ordered the constables to go and examine the horse. On their return,

Mr. Lockley said it was a good large bony horse and it did not look as if it had been fed on a short allowance of gram and a large allowance of whips.

Mr. Bayley said that he thought that the horse was a good animal and in his opinion it had been an old trooper, and was now about ten years old; he (the horse) had got no colt's teeth.

HIS WORSHIP said that in giving judgment he intended to take into consideration the fact that the defendant had been kept in confinement for about eighteen or twenty hours before he was admitted to bail; he regretted that he should have been so detained as it was in direct opposition to his instructions in such cases. His worship continued and said that he believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Frere's coachman was a trustworthy man, and he had been in the employ of the family for upwards of eighteen years; during the greater part of that time he had been in the habit of driving the ladies of the family. The injury done on this occasion was very slight, but they could not measure the magnitude of the offence by the amount of damage done to the carriage. It was quite evident to him that the defendant's carriage was passing the other one, and there could be no doubt that it was going the fastest, that was proved by the evidence; and that he was on the wrong side was clear as there was an obstruction on the other side. The charge was not for having driven furiously, but was for negligence. A Magistrate had not got the power to decide on the amount of damage done, neither had he any, as the law stood, to fine any one so as to compensate for the damage done. There were many noble animals driven in Bombay and he (the Magistrate) was of opinion that they should have the power of inflicting and apportioning some part of the fine to the aggrieved party. If one man assaults another a Magistrate can fine him one hundred rupees or sentence him to four months imprisonment, but if in cases similar to this, the fine only goes to the Municipality. The remedy a person has then in the way of recovering damages is to sue the party in the Small Cause Court; and it very often happened that when a party could not get justice here they very often failed to obtain it elsewhere. This was a very great defect in the existing law, and was a subject, in his opinion, well worth the attention of the Legislative Council. If an assault is committed by one man on another, the Magistrate has the power to award the whole of the fine, even though it should amount to one hundred rupees; while in respect to damage done by any one in driving against another no compensation could be awarded. Mr. Frere of course would not think of suing the defendant for the trifle and a half's worth of damage that had been sustained by his carriage, he doubtless took up the case on public grounds, knowing as he did from his position that these offences were of such frequent occurrence of late. The question of damages was not for him (the Magistrate) to consider, but he sat in this Court as a Magistrate for the purpose of contributing to the public safety. Were the roads to be raced upon for the amusement of individuals to the danger of the public when we see that the police have now to be armed with hooks for the purpose of stopping horses that were driven along in a negligent or furious manner, and also the necessity of placing mounted police on the public roads now sometimes happen to overtake such offenders? From the year 1856 up to the present time the Legislative Council, had limited the power of Magistrates to inflict a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, for these offences, but he was happy to say that they had now in their Legislative wisdom extended it to fifty rupees, the old fine of twenty rupees being found indequate. But what has to be considered in this case, whether the defendant in driving along a crowded road, as the Esplanade road is, at the time of day when this accident happened, was infringing on the law as it now stood or not. He was driving his horse, an animal that was not kept on one straw exactly, but on a very small portion of grain and a little grass or hay, the horse by his appearance was an ordinary horse. Then the question was did he or did he drive on the wrong side of the road, he (the Magistrate) was of opinion that he did. The second Magistrate (Mr. Oliver) had marked his opinion in a case that occurred on the same evening, and had inflicted the highest fine allowed by the New Penal Code, no doubt was done by the defendant but that case, it was necessary to put down the system of furious and negligent driving, that prevailed to such an alarming extent; and the Magistrates were bound to exert their influence in repressing it. The lives of ladies travelling in carriages should not be endangered by the reckless conduct of these sort of people. The ladies must be protected in every possible way. At the time of day when these thoroughfares are crowded by ladies going into the Fort with their carriages to take up their husbands or others to whom they looked up to for protection. If at any time some fatal accident should happen to any of the fair sex on these occasions through this habit of careless and fur

himself. I am equally glad to see many Armenian and Native gentlemen present, because that to me is an indication that the native inhabitants of Calcutta feel that there is no necessity for any antagonism or party feeling in recognising the services of our Viceroy. (Cheers.) I have been requested to move the following resolution:

"That this Meeting, on the departure of Earl Canning, desire to express their high sense of the public services rendered by His Lordship in the government of India."

I need hardly say that I feel very proud of the honor that has been so conferred upon me, not only as regards the present occasion, but because, as I am about to leave India and have been on former occasions very open-mouthed in condemning in some instances his Lordship's policy, I am glad of the opportunity of doing what I think any just-minded man would do; namely, of offering a kindly farewell to Lord Canning, accompanied with a recognition of the expediency of his general policy. Whatever any one may think of Lord Canning's early policy,—and every man has a right to his own opinion,—I think that no man present will be disposed to quarrel with the course he has pursued of late. Let us not, like Lot's wife, look back, but let us rather look to the present as an indication of the future. I say that, under any circumstances, whatever may have been the differences of opinion on the part of the British residents of Calcutta, it would be unworthy of us as "Britishers," to allow a gentleman like Lord Canning to leave this country without a cordial recognition of the spirit which he has shewn, and the temper which has always distinguished him. (Cheers.) Another meeting has been held in connection with the same subject, to which I should have had referred, but for one particular circumstance. I maintain, and always will maintain, that every class of the community has a perfect right to pay its respects to Lord Canning in the way it chooses. I don't say whether at the meeting to which I have referred, Europeans were properly represented or not; that is a question which at present I will not enter into, but at that meeting a challenge was thrown out which I now come forward to meet. It was said that persons who formerly disapproved of Lord Canning's policy would stultify themselves if they now came forward to express approval of his general policy. I say that I should stultify myself more if, because I may have disapproved of some portion of the career of the noble Lord, I were now to stand aloof from expressing what I feel; and the feeling I am sure, is shared by a very large majority of the inhabitants of Calcutta, namely, a grateful sense of acknowledgment to Lord Canning for the many benefits he has conferred upon this Empire. (Cheers), I therefore again say that I do not fear the charge of stultification. Should I not be a greater fool if, although sensible of former deficiences, and knowing I have since received benefits when everything connected with the former errors has passed from my mind, I were to withhold any acknowledgement of the advantages I have received? (Hear, hear). I contend that any man so acting might more justly be called a fool than I can possibly be for the course I am now pursuing. This, however, is not a case of stultification at all, but it is a question of expressing our cordial feeling towards one who is about to depart from us and whose services, we all of us must admit, ought not to be passed over without some acknowledgement. (Loud cheers.) It is impossible to shut our eyes to the great changes which have taken place lately. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that during Lord Canning's Viceroyalty measures of the utmost importance, and of the greatest advantage, have been passed upon recommendations to the home Government which would have been dead letters had they not met with his sanction and support. Now, as regards the question of difference of opinion affecting a meeting of this description, would not a Roman Catholic be called a madman if he were to refuse to pay a tribute of respect to Sir Robert Peel because at one time that distinguished statesman opposed Catholic emancipation; although, at a later period, he was one of its staunchest supporters? I maintain that it is illogical and foolish to say that because men have differed they should always differ. If there were never any quarrels there would never be any reconciliations; nor could there be any adjustments without any difference of opinion. (Hear hear!) I don't wish to take up more of your time, and therefore I will come to my story, which I will endeavour to make as short as possible. No one can deny that changes of a most beneficial character have been effected in our old Indian system. (Hear, hear!) I refer especially to changes which have been adopted in our financial system, of freehold tenure and resumption of land, and also to such just acts as the Oude Settlement, and the opposition to the Mysore Grant. As I have already stated, it is my intention before long to leave this country, but with regard to the future of India I think that what the people have will have to fear is a principle analogous to absentee landlords living in Downing street. That is to be feared for the future and has existed in the past; and when I find that Lord Canning at times, in opposition to that principle, has always "stuck out" for India, I feel myself bound to acknowledge his services in that respect. (Cheers.) When we know that there always will be a certain degree of antagonism between the home government and the interests of this country, we have every reason to be thankful that we have had a Governor General who adopted the independent course that Lord Canning has pursued. Whatever opinion may be entertained, whether rightly or wrongly, in regard to the early policy of Lord Canning, there can be no doubt in the mind of his government must have met with the cordial sympathy of the British community in India; nor can any one deny that he has shewn himself a friend to those on the spot even at the risk of increasing the displeasure of those at home. (Hear! hear!) If, then, we hold these views, we should be wanting in duty to ourselves and to Lord Canning were we to hesitate in coming forward to give expression to them. (Hear! hear!) Personally, I am indebted to Lord Canning with reference to freehold tenure, and generally, I am sure I speak the feelings of all who hear me when I say that many of his measures are such as must have emanated from a liberal-minded man and from one who had at heart the interest of the people over whom he was appointed to rule. (Cheers). I do not resile from one word I have ever said with reference to his early career; nor do I, to use a more homely phrase, eat any of my own words. I say now just what I feel, and I am confident that I shall meet with the cordial support of this meeting. I will ask any man present if, on the whole, he has not cause to be thankful to the Viceroy of India for the course he has pursued. If we have had any quarrels with Lord Canning we would not be acting like Englishmen if we did not come forward and wish him good bye. Why, when two men fight in the streets they never separate without shaking hands; and should we, as men of education and sense, show a worse example? Before I sit down allow me to say that the meeting is no way intended to clash with any proposal for setting up a substantive memorial in any way which any one else may think fit. We have simply met to agree to an Address to his Lordship in order to make up for any short comings on the part of the British community of Calcutta. The learned gentleman concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. D. Wilson seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Walter Brett then said, among the very many debateable questions which have of late years come before the community not of India alone but of Europe also, there are few upon which there have been more opposition and more strongly expressed opinions than the question as regards the character, the influence, and the consequences of Lord Canning's rule over India. (Hear! hear!) Coming to this country as he did at a crisis unparalleled perhaps in the government of any Colonial possession of any country in the world, the character of Lord Canning's policy, let it be what it might, could have had no possible influence upon the outbreak of the mutiny, which was one of those things which had been silently growing up, and which must take its place among those great events which now and then surprises the world. Whatever might have been the character of Lord Canning or of his policy, he can be held in no degree responsible for the outbreak or immediate consequences of that mutiny. (Hear! hear!) In the object, therefore, which has called us here to-day we may justly and fairly dismiss from our consideration any conflict of opinion which have arisen with reference to the mutiny or its immediate consequences. We feel in coming here to-day that we have passed through within a short period of time a change greater than might, under other circumstances, have been spread over a couple of generations. We know in our own physical experience how nature imperceptibly works changes, and so it is with the history of nations so far as regards their political characteristics. When, however, some sudden calamity renders it necessary that we should lose a limb even it may be at the risk of life itself, and with the certainty of infinite suffering, the case is very different. Such, however, has been the case in India during the few years that Lord Canning has ruled over us. The momentous crisis of the mutiny brought about changes which otherwise would have been spread over a number of years, and no doubt all such changes must of necessity produce a certain amount of suffering. Experience has shewn that, whenever changes take place, even although they be for the better, some portion of the community must suffer. Hence it has arisen that in the Calcutta community, and indeed throughout India, strong opposing principles have been excited with regard to the policy of the Government; but I for one venture to say, and I believe that I carry with me the feeling of a large majority of the inhabitants of Calcutta, that, however much it may consider that some portion of Lord Canning's policy is a mistaken policy, it has been from beginning to end a truly conscientious one. (Cheers.) If we admit that, and I am sure that every European in India will admit it, (hear, hear,) we at least have an equal right to be considered as having acted conscientiously in any opposition we may have shewn to some portions of the earlier policy of Lord Canning. (Cheers). We are too near to the great events in which some of us have suffered, to decide upon the broad question which will be left to the summing up of the future historian, who shall record those events. But he will record that, whilst on the one side were circumstances no ruler could control, on the other were trials too great for human patience to bear unmurmuringly; and that both alike tried them-selves honestly in the right. From the period, however, which was distinguished, as some say, by a change of policy, or, as those who throughout agree with Lord Canning and call it, a development of policy, I think that few of the citizens of Calcutta or the inhabitants of India will deny that his Lordship's later policy, call it change or call it development as you will, has been productive of the most beneficial results. (Hear! hear!) If we were conscientious in opposition at one time, no less are we conscientious in approval now; and we have come here this day to give public manifestation to our feelings on the subject. (Cheers.) The address that I have the honour to move for your adoption has been drawn up with great care, so as to avoid the possibility, I may even hope the probability, of giving offence to any one, we have endeavoured to avoid any possible ground of offence to any man's political tendencies, and have been careful in respecting personal policy. I will now read the address that I shall have the honour of moving for your adoption:—

"To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning, G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"Your Excellency,—We, European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, in Public-Meeting assembled, desire to express to your Lordship, on your retirement from the Government of India, our high appreciation of the great measures which have restored confidence in the stability of the Empire, which have strengthened the bonds that attach the people to their Government; and which are calculated to secure the continued peace and prosperity of the State, as they have already restored its financial credit.

"We desire also to thank your Lordship for the liberal concessions made in regard to the tenure of land; and for other measures which have promoted the investment of capital in this country, and opened the way for the beneficial influences of European enterprise; and for the admission into the Councils and Magistracy of men of experience, property, and influence, unconnected with Government, but deeply interested in the well-being of the country.

"In acknowledging these benefits, we can now only regret that you are about to leave India before these and other beneficial measures, which your Lordship has initiated, can be fully carried into operation.

"We hope to see your Lordship, on your return to England, holding a prominent position in the imperial Councils; and we are confident that the interests of the Indian Empire will always find in you an able and liberal advocate; and, in that hope, we wish your Lordship a respectful farewell."

I do not stand here to ask you to agree to this address in virtue of any position which I may hold; but the real fact is, I am asked to do so because I, perhaps, have a louder voice than some of the gentlemen near me who could well express what I am sure we all feel. As regards the first paragraph of the Address. I need only point to what has taken place in Oude. (Hear! Hear!) What native can but recognise the magnanimity of the policy which dictated such a measure? Every one such see that such a policy is eminently calculated to secure continued peace and prosperity to the State, and that because such measures must tend to bring us more into contact with the leading men among the native subjects of the Empress of India. (Hear! Hear!) Such measures will increase their knowledge of us, and in doing so will tend to increase the chances of preserving tranquility. When partially civilized men had no experience of good Government and were only accustomed to change one grinding task-master for another, it cannot be expected that they should be able to appreciate the very different principle upon which European rule is founded. I contend that the best security for the permanence of peace and tranquility in India is to bring the natives into contact with ourselves; for, by so doing, we may give them a true perception not merely of the men by whom, but of the principles upon which the Government in this country is carried on. Lord Canning has also, by his measures given encouragement to opening out hitherto uncultivated territory; and if his Lordship's policy in that respect be taken advantage of, I feel convinced that the abolition of the mere material jungle will, in its ultimate results to India, be of far less importance than opening up, as it will do, the moral jungle in the minds of the labouring community are involved. I cannot but believe that the employment of steam, whether applied to the railway or the plough, will do much more for the natives of India than merely clearing away the jungle. Measures such as those of Lord Canning's must tend to bring English energy, industry, and capital into India; in part at least, which probably we may not expect to see in a few years the result, yet we may rest assured that the basis or future prosperity has already been laid by giving men who choose to invest their capital in India the means, by the agency of the Courts, of simply and expeditiously enforcing their contracts, be they large or be they small. In that respect, although it be as yet but in part carried into effect, I believe that the act of Lord Canning, by which he proposed to express our sense of gratitude for the recent legislation of Lord Canning. (Cheers), I am sure that there is no one present who does not join in the hope that the present Viceroy may take a prominent part in the administration of affairs at home, and that England may find in her Councils the benefit of his knowledge and schooling—a schooling, I fear, than perhaps has been ever undergone in this country. I for one hope to see the day when Lord Canning, as Secretary State for India, shall bring to bear on the subject of Indian affairs all that knowledge and all that experience which he has gained here. (Hear! hear!) In expressing that hope I could wish no higher position for the best statesman whom England possesses among all her able men. Already in her time of need England has looked to India for cotton, and I think that she may in time to come recognise the vast importance in other respects of the Indian possessions of her Crown. (Hear! hear!) Let me remind you that this country has recovered in two years from a state bordering upon absolute bankruptcy; that there has been in that time an increase of revenue to the extent of three millions; and if you consider these circumstances you will see that the benefit to the British Crown of the possession of this great Empire is a matter of greater importance even than the cultivation of cotton. (Hear! hear!) India has been called the brightest jewel of the English Crown, but I look upon her as England's mainstay and chief source of supply; and if the counsel of any man at home could place India on her proper footing that man I believe to be Lord Canning. (Loud cheers). I beg to purpose the Address for the adoption of the meeting.

Mr. Walker, in seconding the motion, passed a high eulogium upon the conduct and policy of Lord Canning during a terrible crisis. As a mercantile man, however, he wished to express his acknowledgements to Lord Canning for having accomplished the difficult task of making revenue exceed expenditure. That was the only sound principle not only for families but for states. He was sure that the mercantile community of Calcutta thoroughly endorsed the opinions he expressed on that subject.

Mr. J. B. Roberts, in supporting the resolution, said that he did not know why it was so, but he always found that the members of the uncovenanted service on occasions like the present either forgot themselves or were forgotten. He hoped that he should not do the former. Perhaps the reason was that, till now, they had very little to return thanks for and consequently kept their thanks in their pockets. Now, however, he thought that the moment had come when the members of that service had every reason to return thanks to the government of India. Why they were not represented in the Address, or set down as speakers in the day's program, he was not prepared to say. Perhaps it was modesty; but as modesty was not the qualification of a policeman or a coroner, such a feeling would not deter him from coming forward to return thanks, as he was sure all the service did, for the manner in which his Lordship had raised many of that service to positions of trust and considerable emolument.

Mr. Brett said, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say on behalf of those entrusted with the drawing up of the Address, that the members of the uncovenanted service have not been forgotten, nor their position undervalued. Several of their names will be found on the list of the deputation, and I need only add that two gentlemen of the service,—two of the ablest amongst them,—declined to take a public part in the proceedings of the day; not because they undervalued their position or felt in any way ungrateful, but because their opinion was, that the peculiar position of their service with the government did not warrant them in expressing approval or the contrary of its policy.

Mr. R. Mollon then moved the third resolution, "That the Sheriff be requested to sign the Address on behalf of the meeting," which was seconded by Mr. Henry Cowie, and carried.

Mr. E. Kilburn, in moving the next resolution, said, he would not detain the meeting, but merely remark that, as Lord Canning had found himself early placed in difficulties, he had nobly emerged from them, and that none could deny. It was enough to point to the results of his policy as its best and its sufficient commendation. He was happy to move "that the following gentlemen be deputed from this meeting to accompany the Sheriff to present the Address to Earl Canning, viz.:—

Stewart Douglas, Esq.	J. Romfrey, Esq.
Henry Cowie, Esq.	D. Wilson, Esq.
A. Walker, Esq.	C. Gould, Esq.
E. D. Kilburn, Esq.	E. Drummond, Esq., *c. s.*
George Penna, Esq.	R. Tougho, Esq., *c. s.*
H. Knowles, Esq.	H. Bell, Esq., *c. s.*
P. Keith, Esq.	H. L. Dampier, Esq., *c. s.*
Wm. Moran, Esq.	C. K. Rove, Esq.
Jas. Hills, Esq.	George Kellner, Esq.
P. A. Cavorke, Esq.	Walter Brett, Esq.
Seth A. Apcar, Esq.	A. T. T. Peterson, Esq.
F. Lamouroux, Esq.	Joseph Graham, Esq.
P. Sagrandi, Esq.	Thos. H. Cowie, Esq.
George Dickson, Esq.	T. B. Judge, Esq.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
Wm. Spink, Esq.	Revd. A. B. Sprv.
C. Lazarus, Esq.	Revd. J. Richards."

The motion was seconded by R. L. Eglinton, Esq., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of H. B. Harington, Esq., C. S. seconded by the venerable Archdeacon Pratt, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Sheriff, and the business concluded.—*Englishman, March 8.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, held its usual weekly session this morning, when Mr. Moran took his seat and the oaths.

Baboo Prosoncoomar Tagore then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the registration and safe custody of Wills, Testamentary Documents, and Powers of Adoption executed by Hindoos in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, briefly stating that the objects of the Bill were amply given in the annexed statement, and that it was one urgently required.

Mr. Ferguson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds. As a rule, he said, there was at present only one Registry Office for each district, and that was at the Sudder Stations. The object of the proposed Bill was merely to extend the present system so as to provide more Registry Offices for the convenience of the people. It was further proposed to have fixed fees for registration, to pay the Registrar a fixed salary, and allow a suitable fixed establishment. It was also intended to legalise the registration of deeds which had been actually registered at such places as Diamond Harbour and others, where Registry Offices had been opened, but as to the legality of which registration questions had been raised.

At nearly twelve o'clock the Council adjourned till Saturday next at 11 A. M.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A rather severe thunder-storm accompanied by wind and hail passed over Agra on Sunday. How it may be in the district we have not heard, but the crops in the immediate neighbourhood of this place, which we have seen, appear a good deal beaten down by the hail. Many of the hail stones were of the size of large marbles and some much larger. We had had for some days past before the storm, disagreeable Easterly winds blowing up clouds of dust. The storm on Sunday will give us a renewed lease of the cold weather.

Major General Wheeler is expected in the station this morning to inspect the Brigade.—*Delhi Gazette, March 11.*

Advertisements.

MRS. HERN,

Begs to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.
No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchfords' Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*
Capital, £500,000, *with power to increase to One Million*

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON—88, King William Street.
MANCHESTER—30, St. Ann's Street.
GLASGOW—146, Buchanan Street.

Trustees.
T. Edwards Moss, Esq. Christopher Bushell, Esq.
Edward Heath, Esq.

Board of Direction.
Chairman—Edward Heath, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—Thomas B. Forwood, Esq.

Francis A. Clint, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
George W. Eyring, Esq.	John L. Newall, Esq.
C. R. Hall, Esq.	James A. Picton, Esq.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.

This COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of the established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were ...	£12,569	3	5
Second year ...	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they were ...	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years ...	22,626	18	11
And during the last two years ...	57,869	18	3

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year ...	£19,718	1	2
Second year ...	38,223	12	10
Third year ...	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed ...	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital ...	500,000
The Paid-up Capital ...	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds ...	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed ...	£1,000,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.	

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (A. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.
Dr. Cornelius C. Mead.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.
The Accumulated Assets exceeds ... Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

The circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9
30	20	0	0	3	8	8
40	30	0	0	4	6	10
50	33	0	0	5	13	6
60	46	0	0	8	2	4

Age.	Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	33	0	0	5	12	8
50	37	0	0	6	14	11
60	52	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

Carte de Visite Portrait framed ...	Rs.	3	0
The same unframed ...		1	8

LORD CANNING.
A fine engraved Portrait of Lord Canning from a Photograph, by Mayall ... 1 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.

Herbert & Co., Rampart Row, beg to submit the following useful Articles of really good quality at the prices marked.

Ready made Quill Pens, cut with a Knife.

Good Quality, per bundle of 25 ...	Rs.	1	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...		1	4
Superfine do. ,, ,, ...		1	12

Best Russia Quills, specially prepared for India.

Good Quality, Extra, box containing 100 ...		5	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...		7	0
Superfine do. ,, ,, ...		9	0

The above are highly recommended; they are secured in boxes impervious to insect, and retain their properties in all climates, and are particularly adapted for gentlemen in camp or at out-stations.

Swan Quills.

(Very large barrels and altogether the largest sized Pens in use).

Superfine Extra (the very best procurable), bundle of 25 ...		6	0

Crow Quills, best quality.

Exceedingly fine and small, adapted for Planning and Mapping, in bundles of 25 ...		1	0

Improved Italian White Quill Pens,

Ready for use, and contained in richly illuminated and embossed boxes.

Good Quality, per box of 25 ...		1	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...		1	8
Superfine do ,, ,, ...		2	0
Superfine Extra, in rich fancy box of 25 ...		2	8

BEST BLACK INK in white stone bottles of improved make, fitted with patent stoppers of cork and Gutta Percha, which are not required to be drawn but simply turned like a tap. Pints ten annas per bottle; Quarts, One Rupee per bottle.

BLUE BLACK INK.—This ink is the most indelible that can be made, and is specially adapted for valuable documents in this country. Pints, one Rupee per bottle; Quarts, one Rupee ten annas; small size No. 1, eight annas.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE INK, in quarts, pints, and small size; same prices as above (Blue Black.)

CARMINE INK.—This Ink is the finest of the red color, and is very brilliant and clear; same prices as above (Blue Black.) but in half size bottles.

RED INK, good Office Ink of the same quality as used in Her Majesty's Government Offices at home, in quarts, pints, and half pints, the same prices as above (Blue Black.)

COPYING INK, in quarts and pints only, Rs. 2-8 and 1-4.

POWDERS FOR MAKING INK; the extreme portability and perfect safety with which this composition can be supplied, has in many instances given it a preference over the liquid ink in bottles, the process of converting the powder into good ink is fully described in a printed paper with each box, which can be sent by Bhanghy Dak or even *post* to any part of India for two annas extra. Each box will be found to contan sufficient powder to make a pint of strong ink, by simply mixing that quantity of water with it. Price for one pint Powder of Black Ink, four annas. Do. do. Red ink, six annas.

STATIONERY.

Superfine Note Paper.

Superfine Octavo or Medium sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires ...	Rs.	2	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100. ...		1	4
Superfine Albert, or small sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires ...		1	12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100. ...		1	0
Superfine Queen's, or extra small sized, Thick, Cream tinted Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires ...		1	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100 ...		1	0
Superfine Octavo or Medium, Sized, Thick, Blue tinted, Satin surface, Note Paper. Per packet of Five quires ...		2	0
Superfine Albert, or small sized ditto. Per packet of Five quires ...		1	12
Superfine Queen's or extra small sized do. do...		1	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit any of the above. Per box of 100 ...		1	4
Superfine thick, Satin surface, Octavo or Medium sized Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires		2	0
Superfine do. Queen's or extra small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires ...		1	12
Superfine do. Queen's or extra small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires ...		1	8
Envelopes to suit any of the above sizes and tints. Per packet of 100.	Rs.	1	4

Overland Correspondence.

Extra Superfine thin Linear Tinted Stationery.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

Note Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per packet of Five quires.		1	12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	4

Letter Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per Packet of five quires ...		3	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	8

Note Full-size. Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery, in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet, with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires* ... ... | | 1 | 12 |
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100		1	4
Letter Size Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery, in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet, with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires*		3	8
Adhesive Envelopes per box of 100		1	8

Fine Clarified Gum Water, or Liquid Cement.

Alike useful in the Office, and in the Artist's studio, in bottles, price, each, Rs. 1 0

MOURNING STATIONERY.

HERBERT & Co.
Wholesale General Importers.
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

Coir MATTING, of superior quality, for Dining Room, Passages, Staircases, &c. Just received, a quantity of the above, in rolls, as follows:—

1st sort.—120 feet long by 4 broad ...		Rs.	40
	72 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	19½
	22 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	7½
	3 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	80
2nd sort.—158½	8 ,, ...	,,	35
	157 ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	31½
	160½ ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	28½
	17½ ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	3½
	119 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	30
	120 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	30
	165 ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	81
	160½ ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	80
	84 ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	16½
	24 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	8
	80 ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	15
	59 ,, 8 ,, ...	,,	11½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

SELLING OFF.

In announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand.

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbookers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

A Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.
N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

FOR SALE.

The WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

Thornhill Brothers & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Rose Watches.
Ladies